House was blown off and the upper portion of a large stone mansion near by was wrecked. The-Cook Hotel was badly damaged, and the streets were filled with débris and roils of tin from the roofs of destroyed buildings.

A fatal black cloud swept toward St. Charles, five miles southeast of Rochester, cutting a wide swath through the timber and farms, wrecking buildings in the little hamlet and leaving two corpses and three persons fatally maimed. The body of one of the men killed was found in a tree-top. It had been torn himb from himb by the wind while being drawn up and carried along by the terrible funnel. A family named Stevens, consisting of four persons, saw the approaching storm cloud and hastily crept into a huge tank cistern buried in the ground, and which fortunately contained no water. Their house was torn to pieces and wholly carried away over their heads. Not a vestige of their home remained, but their lives were spared.

LOSS OF LIFE IN DODGE COUNTY. House was blown off and the upper portion of a

LOSS OF LIFE IN DODGE COUNTY. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 23 .- A special dispatch from Kasson. Dodge County, Minn., says: "The tornado on Tuesday passed about six miles south of this place, doing great damage to persons, buildings and crops. Three women, the wives of Norwegian farmers, were killed, and a number of other people were badly injured. Brick houses were destroyed, and a great many head of live stock were killed. The loss in this little place alone will amount to

many thousand dollars." A dispatch to The Tribane from Dodge Centre "The crops in the path of the tornado, two miles south of here, are all destroyed, and heavy damage was done to buildings. H. Elbrecht and wife were working in a field when they saw the storm coming. They clung to each other, but the storm knocked him senseless and his wife was blown to a considerable distance. She was found yesterday morning in a horribly mutilated condiion, one arm being twisted off and the other nearly A number of others were less seriously in-

North of Voila, Olmsted County, the tornade swept away the crops and the buildings, clean in its path. Henry Starchfield was elightly hurt. Along the rail-road, the people saw the clouds leaping and rolling over and over with a loud, roaring noise, and sought laces of safety. In Utica and the southern part of Wabash County farm property was much damaged.

LAWYERS IN CONVENTION.

## DISCUSSION AT THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

CONVENTION.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 23.-The second day of the American Bar Association Convention showed a larger attendance than yesterday. A change in the published programme was made on account of the ab-sence of ex-Governor John W. Stevenson, of Kentucky. who had been announced to deliver the annual address this morning. John M. Shirley, of New-Hampshire, was accordingly introduced and read a paper on "The Future of our Profession." "Our profession," he said, "is one of the necessities of civilization. There is no occasion for lawyers where the only test of human rights is the ill of the strongest. Society brings men into relations nese relations become more artificial and complex. The law is the result of growth and decay, for in law, as in everything human, there is an eternal struggle between life and death for the mastery; and, therefore, the great body of our law cannot be administered with comparative success except through the instrumentality of a peculiar corps pos-sessing the qualifications which special training sessing the qualifies and the nard discipline of experience alone can give. In 1856 there were 23,939 lawyers in this country; in 1870, 40,786; in 1880, 64.187. The number of lawyers in the 40,786; in 1880, 64,187. The number of lawyers in the Estates at the close of the Revolution was from 300 to 700. Only 136 attorneys had been admitted in New-York by royal liceose prior to the Revolution, and many of these were dead when hostilities broke out. In 1880 there were 75 female and 64,062 male lawyers; 64 of the 75 female lawyers were under sixty years of age ; 11 were sixty and upward. To lay there are 70,000 lawyers in the country. In another half century there Il probably be 200,000. duties of the lawyer are twofold-on the one hand

to bold the fort of constitutional liberty, and on the other to adapt the machinery of the administration of justice to the reasonable requirements of the age in which they live. A lawyer must have natural and sequired power, integrity, inquistry, and special training lie needs moral honesty and moral courage. A lawyer must be honest to himself, because without that he can not be honest with others. Many a difficult case has en determined by the moral weight of counsel. We have a multiplicity of legal tributals. The calendars of the courts in bane are overcrowded. We have also a multiplicity of reports." The address was awarmiy Jap-

Ex-Mayor Vaux, of Philadelphia, in presenting the report of the committee appointed to consider to ject of the delays to suitors in the Supreme Court of the United States, and the various plans for the relief of that Court which have been suggested, moved that the same he had on the table subject to the order of the associa-

Centry which have been suggested, moved that the same be laid on the table subject to the order of the assonation, which was done.

An exciting and interesting discussion theoretically and interesting discussion theoretically and interesting discussion theoretical among those who spoke were presented. Among those who spoke were William P. Wells, of Michigan; C. C. Bonney, of Chicago; Henry W. Garnett, of Washington; General E. P. Bullard, of Saratoga; E. One Hinkley, of Baltimore; Judge Charles Badley, of Haode Island; Judge Burke, of Onic; Emory A. Storrs, of Chicago.

The dist of members sip was said further increased by the election of the following; Gardner Lathrop, of Missouri; John H. Handy, of Maryland; Robert S. Woodraf, of New-Jorsey; James Bredin, of Fennsylvania; Chauncey M. Depew, Flamen B. Candder, William Allen Buller, jr., and Charles A. Peabody, jr., of New-York; Fieming G. Dabigaon, William Garrard, P. W. Kelarih and George W. Owens, of Georgia; Ciro Kirolner, of Menassee; Jacob A. Kohne, of Onic; George F. Moore, of Alabama; E. B. Krutiscamica, Elgar H. Farrar, Samue P. Blane, George Denegre, of Louislana; Pinher A. Baker and Ferdinand Schack, of New-York.

E. J. Phelps, of Vermont, offered a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, sympathizing with exceptions in Criminal Proceedings." The treasurer submitted his report showing a balance on hand of \$1.484 65.

Judge Thomas, of Missouri, offered a resolution, which

mitted his report showing a baiance on hand of \$1.484 65.
Judge Thomas, of Missouri, offered a resolution, which was adopted, to the effect test tao vice-presidents be requested to forward to the Executive Committees of their States before June 1, 1884, summaries of the judicial systems of their respective States, which the Executive Committee shall report to the Association at its annual meeting, with such recommendations as it deems proper. An adjournment was taken until tomorrow.

## THE CONVENTION OF FIREMEN.

& HOLIDAY AND A CLAM-BAKE-PARADE AND DRILL TO-DAY.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Aug. 23 .- The New-York visiting fremen had a holiday in the iCatskills yester-day, going to the summit and Phoenicia, where a clam-bake was enjoyed in a grove on the bank of the creek. y the delegates have settled down to business ing their regular business at the City Hall. Animated discussions are held upon various topics of interest to fromen, which have been marked out by the commit-tee. Uties has been fixed upon for the meeting of the convention next year.

The ceremonies attending the unveiling of a month

hat commons attending the unveiling of a monn-ture third Engineer George Weber, of this city, were cele-brated this afternoon by the firemen in a body, in pres-ence of a large crowd. S. L. Stebbins, of this city, de-

livered the address.

A large collection of engines, hose-carts and other modern fire apparatus is on exhibition in the Armory building, in Unton-ave, Te-morrow moring the competitive drill for press tak a lace. All he down town stores will close at moon, and our ress will be largely suppended during the parade. The decoration of the stores and private houses is in progress, and the indication is that the city will be full of people.

## CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

KILLED WHILE ASSISTING A CONSTABLE.

GRANT CITY, Mo., Aug. 23.—William Andrews, while resisting arrest by a constable and poses, shot and killed Dr. J. Q. Rer. He then gave himself up.

SHOT FOR REFUSING TO VISIT AN INVALID.

TROY, Aug. 23.—Fhis morning Charles Osterbeach of Hoosick Falls, shot and probably fataity wounded his family physician. Dr. F. R. Hadson, who had refused to vive his invalid wise. Oster-roud, who escaped, fired two shots, one of which lodged in Dr. Hadson's spins.

JUMPING OVERBOAND FROM A BRIG.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 23.—While the brig Florence J. Hudson, bound from Norfolk to Demerara, was being coved out by the tag Martha heles, the second male same Boyd and a seaman Junped overboan between Od Foint and the Hudson's spins.

CONVICTED OF PENSION FRAUDS.

CONVICTED OF PENSION FRAUDS.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—The jury in the case of George Rankin and Charles Weener, on trial in the United States ironit Court for obtaining pension money by false representations, this morning rendered a verdect of guilty. A motion for a new trial was entertained by Judge Rutler.

HELD FOR SHOOTING HIS FATHER AND FOR BURGLARY.

NORPOLK, Va., Aug. 23.—A relegram was received from Philacelphia to day asking the Portsmouth authorities to hold A. M. Sykes, the young man who shot his father at the railroad tepor Tuesday evening, as he was wanted on a charge of burglary in Chicago at the time of the shooting, sykes had a considerable amount of money and jewelry in his possession at the time of his arrest.

is possession at the time of his arrest.

PATHER AND SON NOT GUILTY OF MUREER.

PETERSBURG, Va., Aug. 23.—Lattleton Hatchett all thiver distolect, colored, father and son, charged with a muriet of Moose Young in Brunswick County, have a discharged. On their first trial they were convisited contented to be hanged. At the second trial they were use an guilty, but for some cause were restrected and remodel to pil.

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS. A BIG SCHEME OF CLAIM AGENTS. HOUSANDS OF CLAIMS FILED ON BEHALF OF POST MASTERS UNDER THE KNOTT BILL.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 .- Tremendous press ure is being exerted by certain Washington claim agents to induce the Postmaster-General to adjust and pay at once some 15,000 claims of postmasters and expay at once some 10,000 status of postmasters and ex-postmasters on account of salaries for a period of ten years or more, beginning with 1864. One claim agent has already filed 4,700 of these claims and says that he has about 6,000 more cases to present. The whole number of claims filed to the present time is 6,300. The total amount of the claims no man can estimate.

When Proctor Knott put the bill through the House

under the gag rule, he said they would aggregate less under the gag rule, he said they would aggregate less than \$500,000, while Mr. Belmont, who had given the matter some attention, estimated the amount at \$2,000,000. The bill was put through the Senate under the whip and spur in the expiring hours of the last Concress, without debate. The Post Office Department has fought the claims vigorously from the beginning, the officials holding that the act of 1864, as amended by that or 1866, had been fairly executed by the Department according to its true intent. Ten or twelve years ago a Washington claim agent conceived the idea that there was a chance for him to make some money out of the postmasters. Defeated in the courts, he appealed to Congress, and by the most persistent lobbying has, as he ays in a circular which he is now sending to claimants, removed the statute of limitations and all other ob-tructions to the payment of such claims." After warnstructions to the payment of such claims." After warning claimants against other claim agents, he continues: "It would be folly to write to a judge asking a judgement against an adverse party, white omitting all the proceedings necessary to obtain judgement in its court. It is equal folly to write to the Department for additional pay, while omitting all the proceedings necessary to obtain readjustment of salary under the 'Spaiding act.' Send me power of attorney and leave all else to me. I will state and file your claffu and press it to a settle nent, giving you no trouble nor expense whatever, and in no way disturbing your relations with the Department. You will then set your maney and pay me for all my years of labor in this beharf by handling over to me one-fourth the amount I collect.'

friendly relations with the Departments got your maney and pay me for all my years of labor in this behanf by handing over to me one-fourth the amount I collect. The state of the construction of the amount I collect. The state of the construction of the state of the construction of the state of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the collect from claimants. Despite the assertion made in the circular before quoted from that all "obstructions to the collect from claimants. Despite the assertion made in the circular before quoted from that all "obstructions to the collection of such claims" have been removed, there are two practical difficulties yet to be overcome. In the first place this control assertion of such claims and never be investigated and adjusted without increase of the clerical force of the Post Office Department, a prominent officer of which said to-day that it would take fifty clerks a year to do the work. The clerical force of the Department is barely able to keep up with current bosiness. In the second place, after the claims have been adjusted they cannot be paid until Cougress shall have made an appropriation for that purpose. In an official letter, dated June 9, construing the new law in connection with the acts of 1861 and 1866, General Gresham says:

"If, in fact, there are cases in which it appeared from the quarterly returns, or from sworn reports of receipts and business that postimasters of the third, fourth and fifth classes at the biennial readjustments, had their salaries fixed under the act of 1854, when, by an adjustment when the mast of 1851. In all cases therefore, in which applications are made for readjustment under the act of 1853, such postmasters, or late postmasters of the third, fourth and fifth classes at the biennial readjustments, had their salaries fixed under the act of 1854, when, by an adjustment some post of the status of the status of the status of the status is bitterly opposed by the claim agents, who are doing everythi

THE "BLADENSBURG RACES" RECALLED. TALK WITH ONE WHO SAW THE BRITISH BURN THE

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, Aug. 23 .- To-morrow will be the sixty-ninth anniversary of the "Bladensburg Races" and of the burning of the United States Capitol and Exscutive Mansion by the British forces under General Ross. Among the survivers of the American army which fled from the fleid at Bladensburg are several citizens of the District of Columbia, one of whom-Edward ms-in conversation with a Star reporter to-day

"I can never think of that day without a feeling of disgust for the conduct of General Winder and General Armstrong. We could have whipped the British. We were determined to fight them. We were mad at the idea that they were coming to town to sack our homes. Our line extended from my company, which was on the right, around the heights of Biadensburg nearly to the road to Baltimore. When our company came under the wa received three volleys, which did no damage. Then we began to fire by platoon and with marked effect. Then o our great surprise and diagust the order to retire ame. We could have whipped them easily, sir, and saused them great loss. Captain Johns was commanding our company and Major King was in command of the eattalion to which we belonged. When the fight began Johns was on the extreme right. He was scared by the first fire and away he went to the rear as if the very first fire and away he went to the rear as if the very devil was after hm. Major King was on horseback. Captain Johns mounted behind the Major, and away both of them went to a place of safety. Our company got together and elected Captain Moulton to command it. We were ordered to retire to the east of the Capitol, but the order was not carried out and the men seat-tered. I remained in the city that night. I saw the Capitol and the President's house and the arsenal burned. Of all the sights I ever saw in my life the one I saw that night remains most vividly in my memory.

"The principal part of the British army was stationed east of the Capitol; a detachment was sent out to burn the public bullaines, and they burned the President's house and Capitol first. Some time afterward this detachment went down to burn the arsenal; there was a considerable quantity of powder stored at the arsenal, and we had removed over 500 kegs into a dry well to hide it from the British. In removing it to the well there was some waste and the powder fell on the ground. This scattered powder caught fire and running along the ground the fire communicated with the powder in the well, causing the whole to explode with terrific effect. Kegs were blown hundreds offectinto the part and exploded in minair, making a grand spectacle. About thirty of the British soldlers were killed. The rest of the detachment withdrew to the east of the Capitol. The next day I joined my company again and we started to Baltimore to meet the British irroops there. We, however, got only so far as Ellhoott City, when we received the news that in approaching Baltimore from Fell's Point General Ross was killed. His death three the British army into great confusion. The Baltimore troops fired upon them and made them file to their vessels."

#### GOODS AND LETTERS FOR PERSIA. ADVICE FROM THE UNITED STATES MINISTER AT

TEHERAN.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23. - Mr. Benjamin United States Minister at Teheran, makes to the State Department some observations touching the directions for sending packages and letters to Persia. In no case should goods be sent through any part of Russia, since should goods be sent through any part of Russis, since the customs regulations are onerous and severe and certain articles are not admitted even in transiti. The best route at present for goods from the United States is by way of London and Bushire. From Constantinople articles intended for Persia should be dispatched by way of Trebizonde and Tabreez, so long as the present regulations continue in force in Russia. Letters from this country to Persia should be distinctly marked via Liverpool. Germany, Russia and Tabreez, to prevent their being sent to Bushire and thus be twice the time on the way. The lowest average time between Washington and Teheran is forty days in summer and nearly sixty in winter. It is desirable also to register or send duplicate letters to guard against their possible loss in the mails.

THE CHARGES AGAINST MR. HILL. WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 .- The Hill investi-

gating Committee to-day received a report on the condi-tion of the heating apparatus in the Caleago Custom House from Robert Russell and Albert Gallaway, experts appointed by the Collector of Customs at Chicago. It understood that the report corroborates the testimony understood that the report corroborates the testimop of Mr. Woodman, which was in effect that the apparatus put in by the contractors. Bartiett, Roobins & Co., did not in several instances meet the requirements of the contract as regards the quality and quantity of the material to be used. Mr. New, chairman, says that the report of the committee will be substituted by the Secrereport of the committee will be tary of the Treasury next week.

## ARMY ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant William H. McMenn Sth Intantry, April 23, 1883, has been extended three months. The following transfers in the 1st Infantry have been made: First Lieutenant John J. O'Connell nave been made: First Lieutenant John J. O'Conneil from Company A to Company D. First Lieutenant James S. Petiti from Company D to Company A. On his own application, Second Lieutenaut Solomon E Sparrow, 21st Infaurry, has been transferred from Company H to Cempany K of the regiment.

The general courts-martial convened at David's Island. New-York Harbor, at Columbus Barracks Ohio, at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, by special orders, May 2, 1883, have been dissolved. A general court-martial has been appointed to meet at David's Island, New-York Harbor, August 27, to the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it-Detail for the court: Licutenant-Colonel Robert S. La moste, 12th Infantry; Major John H. Belcher, quartermaster; Captain George K. Sanderson, 11th Infantry : Cap tain William S. McCaskey, 20th in antry ; Assistant-Surgeon Marcus E. Taylor; Captain Hiram H. Ketchum, 22d Infautry; First Lieutenant Henry Seton, 4th Infantry; First Lieutenant Jehn McE. Hyde, 8th Infantry, Judge

A general court-martial has been appointed to meet at

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, August 27, for the trial of

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, August 27, for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it. Detail of the court: Lieutenant-Colonel Etwin F. Townsend. 11th Infantry: Surgeon Charles R. Greonleaf; Captain William G. Wedmeyer, 16th Infantry; Assistant-Surgeon Charles L. Herzmann; Captain Mason Carler, 5th Infantry: Captain Charles A. Booth; First Lieutenant John Murphy, 14th Infantry, Judge Advocate.

A general court-martial has been appointed to meet at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, August 27, for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it. Detail for the court: Major John A. Wilcox, 8th Cavairy; Captain Charles D. Vicle, 10th Cavairy; Assistant-Surgeon Orse mus B. Boyd, 8th Cavairy if First Lieutenant Samul L. Woodward, 10th Cavairy; First Lieutenant Samul L. Woodward, 10th Cavairy; First Lieutenant Louis A. Craig, 6th Cavairy; Judge Advocate.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Washington, Aug. 23.-Commodore J. C. P. Washington, Aug. 23.—Commodore J. C. P. Dekrafft has been ordered to be temporary president of Naval Board of Inspection. Commander H. B. Robeson has been ordered to command the Miantonomah. Paymaster Whitehouse has been detached from the Ashuelot and ordered to the Richmond, the flag-snip of the Asiatic Station. The Marion will shortly be fitted out for sea at Portsmouth. Slight repairs only are necessary. The iron-clad monitor Minitonomat, now at Was nington Navy Yard, has been ordered to New-York, where she will probably be fitted out for sea service. She will be convoyed to New-York by the Speedwell.

WASHINGTON NOTES. WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 23, 1883. MEDALS OF HONOR AWARDED.—The Treasury Department has awarded gold medals of honor to Joseph and Mired Cardrau for heroism displayed in naving saved rom drowning William Maranall, keeper, and Edward hambers and Edward Lesley, assistant keepers of Spec-acie Reef Lighthouse Station, near Bois Blane Island, in ake Hursa.

FOR THE COURT OF CLAIMS .- The Second Controller of FOR THE COURT OF CLAIMS.—The Second Controller of the Treasury has recommended that the cases of the following named officers of the Army be referred to the Court of Claims for adjudication: Adam Badeau, F. T. Bennett, Francis E. Lacey, Vincent Palen, Rocert H. Moutgomery, Joseph H. Van Doralice, John H. McBlair, Jr., Charies P. Miller, William P. Gould and Benjamin F. Pope. These cases are claims for arrearages of Long-vity pay alleged to be due under the recent decision in the case of Captain R. W. Tyler.

#### THE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

SOME VIGOROUS ANTI-MONOPOLY TALK-TENOR OF THE RESOLUTIONS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WILLIAMS GROVE, Penn., Aug. 23 .- The WILLIAMS GROVE, Feffin, Ang. 23.—The crowd here to day numbered fully 30,000 persons, the largest number of any day heretofore; 140 cars and over 2,000 vehicles brought in passengers this morning. In the trial of ploughs the judges reserved their decision.

A. J. Wedderburn, of Virginia, enoughed the Grange as a bond of National union, and denouaced monopoles. He exhorted the farmers to united effort in securing the passage of a Congressional inter-State commerce law. Gerard Brown, of York, said: "Three billions of ollars are obtained annually for the product of the dollars are obtained annually in labors of farmers, but they receive only one-third of this sum, while others take two-thirds. The in-crease of the property of the Goulds and Vanderbilts represents property taken from farmers by tets more culpable than highway robbery, because don under cover or in the face of law. Lawyers and others are called to legislate, who never earned or produced a oliar in their lives. Railroads, telegraphs and manu factories of all kinds are monopolies, and are crushing out our lives. Monopolies must be opposed by a monopoly—the Grange itself."

William Dean, of Delaware, made a long argument against a protective tariff, because it increased the prices

of manufactured articles.

Mortimer Whitehead, lecturer of the National Grange vekemently denounced the produce exchanges of New-York and other cities as nonproducers, except in creating "corners," and in consuming the cream, leaving to the farmers only a very poor quality of skimmed milk.

Colonel Projett, the constraint, sad: "It is all non-sense to say excurse posities." His Grange must and shall be full of pointies for the benefit of the people of all

sense to say relative positions of the people of all degrees."

Resolutions were adopted reaffirming and approving equal axiation in equal values as associated by the Pennayivania State tera ge and commended by Governor Patthson, and pledging continued agitation until this becomes a law. The State Department of Education was requested to the principles and practice of farming in the public someols. The restoration of the State Agricultural College to the original purpose of instruction in agricultural and mechanical arts, the institution of a three years' course of technical study of a high grade and the removal by the trustees of all persons opposing such measures were demanded. The veicos the buil giving the college work on technical subject of the college work of the colle

## SCHOOL OF CHRISTIAN PHILOSOPHY.

THE REV. DR. B. N. MARTIN ON THE EVIDENCES OF

DESIGN IN NATURE. RICHFIELD SPRINGS, Aug. 23 .- The lecture before the Summer school of Christian Patiesophy, this morning, was delivered by the Rev. Dr. B. N. Martin, of the University of the City of New-York. His subject was: "The Proofs of Design in the Constitution of Nature." He maintained that there are two modes of argument in relation to the doctrine of Evolution. One nature cannot, by themselves, accomplish anything, since they are only the ever changing phases of the in finite power, which alone is active and vital in them; the other has for its object to show that proofs of design are equally discernible in the fixed and permanent elements of the world. Indications of design are found in the opment of man, waich have been primordially so pro-vided that we are constrained to believe that the selection of an intelligent mind alone can account for them. One of these is the provision of fuel. In the language of Faraday, there is only a single substance in nature capable of serving the wants of civilized society for tals purpose, namely, carbon. Now this substance has been largely provided in the form of coal, stored up in the bowels of the earth ages before man existed. This provision of carbon in advance of man's existence in the amounts needed for the boandless variety of the world's work could only have come from a foreseeing

in the amounts needed for the boundless variety of the world's work could only have came from a forescentage mind.

Another of these great provisions is found in the existence of Iron. This metal has so many adaptations to the mechanics of the world that it may be called the media of the mountrial aris. (1.) It can be welded; and this feature belongs to it alone of all the other metals. (2.) It can be converted into steel and adapted thus for the formation of springs, and of tools for every purpose for which they are used by the hand of man. (3.) It can be cast; and immense and ponderous structures formed, which it would be scarcely possible otherwise to produce. (4.) It can be magnetized, and gives us thus at once the magnet for traversing the sea and surveying the land, and the telegrapa with its wondrous applications. Now this metal is provided in encless amount in almost every country. This supply indicates a foresight of the wants of evilvation.

A third great element is mercury. It forms the thermometer and the parometer, on which all laboratory processes are based. They are the foundation of meteoriousy and this may be termined the metal of science. Lattle, however, is needed for these purposes, and accordingly its ores are few.

A fourth is the existence of the precious a cals. These form the foundation of commerce. Without them no extended financial transactions could take place and in them we have the provision for the wants of great commercial commer

A fourth is the existence of the precious them no extended financial transactions could take place, and in them we have the provision for the wasts of great commercial communities. Thus we see that there are distinct provisions of the needs of man, not as an animal among the other animals, but as a social, civilized, intel-

## LECTURES AT CHAUTAUOUA.

THE REV. JOSEPH COOK SPEAKS ON WOMAN'S WORK IN PAGAN LANDS.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Aug. 23.—The Rev. Joseph Cook spoke at 11 o'clock this morning on "Woman's Work for Woman in Pagan Lands." He spoke of child-marriage and enforced widowhood in India, declaring that the British Government should reform these features, as it had abolished the crushing of men and women under the wheels of the car of Jug gernaut. If the Caristian women of America, England cernaut. If the Caristian women of America, Engiand and Scotland should unite in memorializing the British Government to abolish these wrongs, they would do a timely and dignified act. The British Government, he said, is responsible for more polygamy than exists in the United States. Mr. Cook pointed out as remedies for existing evils the teaching of women by female missionaries, homes for temporary assistance to women, female medical missionaries, schools for women, the admission of women to university examinations, the abolition by law of childmarriages, a pure gospel taught to the whole commi nity, native Christian helpers in abundance and a new fashion to be set by imperial courts and the upper

classes.

At the close of Mr. Cook's address 4,000 men and women expressed their approval by rising of the Baptist Woman's Foreign Mission Society's memorial to Queen Victoria, asking her to abelish child-marriages in India.

India

The Rev. Dr. Wheeler, president of Allegheny College, lectured in the afternoon on "The Gos, el Against the Drama." He declared that the first four books of the New Testament had more power as a story than the combined works of Shakespeare and all other play writers. At 3.30 o'clock H. H. Wilhams, of Albany, gave some realings and recitations. This evening a magic lantern entertainment was given to the children. CIFT TO A BASEBALL PLAYER.

WATERBURY, Conn., Aug. 23 .- A game of seebail was played here to-day between the New-York and Monitor clubs, resulting in favor of the former by a

score of 11 to 6 Conner, of the New-York Club, but formerly of the Monitors, was presented after the first inning with a diamond ring worth \$75.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE ODD FELLOWS.

APPOINTMENT OF GRAND AND DISTRICT OFFICERS TROY, N. Y., Aug. 23.—The Grand Ledge of Odd Fellows adjourned to-day. Grand-Master Tresidder, of Brooklyn, was installed, and the following grand officers were appointed: William W. Tolley, grand mar shal; John W. Coburn, conductor; the Rev. Joseph Millit, chaplain; Max Papart, guardian; and James Beavey, herald. Among the district deputy grand mas-ters appointed were the following: Kings County—No. ters appointed were the following: Kings County-No. 1. W. M. Dupree; No. 2. D. Hitchcock; No. 3, J. M. Luce; No. 4. J. H. V. Brewer. New-York-No. 1. J. H. Coburn; No. 2. G. R. Hamilton; No. 3, W. H. Purlew; No. 4, J. Kneif; No. 5, W. Schaelder; No. 6, - Nolite; No. 7, C. Zeine; No. 8, G. S. Martin; No. 9, G. Garngosh No. 7, C. Zeine; No. 8, G. S. Martin; No. 9, G. Garmrosh; No. 10, — Scharmburg; No. 11, — Pinstenner, No. 12, W. Van Scourren; No. 13, W. C. Popper; No. 14, G. Gais; No. 15, C. J. Inderer, Queens—J. B. Curley, Suffolk, M. M. Prescon, Richmond—C. B. Pader, Wostchester—G. W. Smith. Rackhad—H. V. Johnson.

The sum of \$5,759 is to be raised by a per capita tax of 3 cents. The lodge will meet in New-York next year.

#### THE WALL STREET FAILURES.

STATEMENT FROM E. C. STEDMAN & CO.-CECHL

STATEMENT FROM E. C. STEDMAN & CO.—CECIL, WARD & CO. NOT PREPARED.

The Stock Exchange Committee on Insolvencies began an investigation into the recent failures of Uccil, Ward & Co. and E. C. Stedman & Co. yesterday. The committee consists of Donaid Mackay, of Vermilyo & Co.; W. B. Dickerman, of Dominick & Dickerman, and Laureus Joseph. Mr. Dickerman went to Europe in June and has not yet returned; the two other members of the committee were present. The investigation is expected to be a long one, and not much progress toward a result was made yesterday. The senior partners of the two firms, were examined. Mr. Stedman submitted a statement of the condition of his firm on the day of the failure, but the statement of Cecil, Ward & Co. had not been completed. When the committee anall have firmshed its work it will report to the Governing Committee of the Exchange, whose ac ion is final.

Cecil, Ward & Co. failed on Monday, August 13, assiting that the suspension was due to the delinquency of customers. Two days afterward the intime and dissolution of the firm of E. C. Stedman & Co. led to the discovery that Cecil, Ward & Co. pledging securities belonging to the firm as a margin. On the return of his father to the city on August 13 he obtained a part of these secarities from Cecil, Ward & Co., as he had done several times before, but was unable to return them. The re-unit was Cecil, Ward & Co., as he had done several times before, but was unable to return them. The re-unit was Cecil, Ward & Co., as he had done several times before, but was unable to return them. The re-unit was Cecil, Ward & Co., had ever been out of his office, but from the statemen's since made by his son he had no easier not that firm. The missing securities, amounting to some \$50,000, which he ought to have in his possession, he said that he had reason to believe, were in the Wall that they had been piedged at one time to that firm. The missing securities, amounting to some \$30,000, which he ought to have in his possession, he said that he had reason to believe, were in the Wall Street National Bank, where Cecil, Ward & Co. kept in acceunt. Mr. Stedman presented the following statement of the condition of his firm on the day of the failure:

day of the failure:		
Assets. Cush and cash items. Securities on hand and in leans. Balances due from customers.	\$7,313 64,626 19,057	73
Total	\$90,997	62
Due to banks on loans	\$55,000 62,940	
Total	117,940 the I	

change before the suspension of the firm Mr. Sted man suffered a 1088 of about \$40,000, and in addition securities to the amount of \$30,000 were still missing.

George W. Cent, head of the firm of Cecil. Ward & Co., processed that he old not know that young Mr. Stedman was not authorized to use the securities which he pledged to the firm.

#### SWINDLING AUCTION SALES.

Another eigar auction case came up before Mayor Another eight auction case came up before Mayor Edson yesterday. J. F. Whitehead, a clerk employed by Simpson. Crawford & Simpson, on August 11. purchased tweive boxes of cicars at \$2 cach at the auction store of Joseph Young, at No. 603 Broadway. The boxes were labelled "Henry Clay" and J. Viles, the glib-tangued auctioneer's clerk, assured the unsuspecting clerk that he could easily self them for from \$3 to \$5 a box. A close examination after the purchase, revealed the fact that the cigars were of poor quality, and when the owner returned them to the auction-room and demanded the return of the purchase-money, it was refused. Jesserday Mr. Young was placed on trul before the Mayor, Mr. O'Connor, the defe dant's counsel, objected to the testimony against his client, characterizing it as "henrsay evidence." The Mayor replied torsely: "We have no hing to do with technicalities at present. I am sitting and hearing the testimony for the purpose of getting at the facts in this case, and writ conduct it in my own way."

the facts in this case, and was examined by the Mavor, own way."

When the auctioneer was examined by the Mavor, be testified that he held a license as an anctioneer ang was employed by a Mr. ritisch, but was not in the store woos Whitehead sate that the eigars were sold; hence he said he could not be held responsible. He admitted a moment later that his elerk Viles had sold the eigars to Whitehead, and clerk Viles had sold the eigars belonged to various dealers cierk vites had sold the eigers to Whitehead, and added that the eigers belonged to various dealers who had consigned them to Hirsch for sale. The cerk who made the sale was next sworn, and said that he was regularly registered at the County Clerk's office, and was enertied to carry on the

that he was regularly registered at the County Clerk's office, and was ensitled to earry on the auction business. He admitted selling the cigars to Wintehead and said that they were worth \$3 a box. The case was adjourned until Monday.

The Mayor had another witness against these same auctioners yeaserday, Charles Kaivarinasi, a cigar peddler, of No. 4 Suff-lk-st., who recently made a complaint against the cigar dealers of No. 693 Broadway. Yeaerday his testimony was taken. He said that white on his way home from the Mount Smai Hospital, he entered the store, and before building se assed the auctioneer it a bin was on a box or for the lot, and was told that it was for the lot. He then bid on two lots at \$2.25 giving a deposit of \$6. The clerk, a few moments later, demanded \$42.50 and refused to return to him the \$6 deposited, He was told by a man in the store that he had a bargain, and he offered to take half of the lot. Kulvarinski accepted the offer, paid \$16 and took his cigars. The box used as a sample was worth \$2.25, but the rest of them were hilled with worthless cigars. Inanced by the presence of a detective the cigar dealer refunded he \$16, but refused to give oack the deposit. This case was also adjourned until Monday.

## NEW BIDS FOR CITY BONDS.

Controller Grant yesterday opened several proposals for city revenue bonds to anticipation of the taxes of 1883, payable in sixty days from to-morrow. It is purposed to issue \$1,000,000 of these bonds, but, owing to the short time that they are to run, there were only a few bids, aggregating \$650,000. The amount of bonds desired and the rate of interest per annum thereon for which the proposals were made, were as follows; The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, \$100,000 at 3 per cent; the Citzens' Savings Bank, \$100,000 at 4 per cent and \$100,000 at 3 per cent; the Savings Bank, \$200,000 at 4 per cent. Only the bids at 3 per cent were accepted, making a total of \$250,000.

In conversation with a Tribune reporter the

of \$250,000.

In conversation with a TRIBUNE reporter the Controller said that this was the first time that there had been a public competition for the saie of these bonds, and he had advertised for scale-i proposals in order to allow every one who chose to do so to bid for them. The balance of the amount—\$750,000—will now be disposed of in the usual

## VIOLATING THE REVENUE LAWS.

M. Lastayo, a gray-haired Cuban, was arrested yesterday by Internal Revenue Agent Brooks on a charge of having in his possession cigars in unstamped boxes. He was taken before Commissiononer Osborn and gave \$500 bail to await examples. stamped botch. It was taken to have practised with success on the credulity of Wall Street brokers and business men. He is of plausible address and was accustomed to go into down-town business officers and represent that he had a fine grade of Havana cigars which had been brought into the country without payment of duty. On account of the danger of being caught with smuggied cigars in his possession, he said, it was necessary to use great caution and orders must be sent by mid and the cigars sent by express. After the cigars were defivered parties would call and receive payment for the cigars. While the brokers were congratulating themselves on the cheapness with which they obtained snuggled Havanas, the Cuban rejoiced in an exceptionally large prout for the cigars were really of American manufacture and were obtained from a factory in Pearl-st. The stamps were removed from the boxes and the cigars sold at a much higher rate than their true value.

## THE DISAPPEARANCE OF MR. BOOTH.

It was learned yesterday that S. T. Hubbard, a clerk in the Joint Agency office at Castle Garden, and an intimate friend of the missing Joint-Agent Booth, had seen Mrs. Booth at her home in Newark on Wednesday. He told several of his fellow-clerks that Mrs. Booth had not gone to the Morgue to see if the body of the drowned man that was found on Wednesday morning was that of her husband and that she did not intend to go. the was satisfied that it was not the body of Mr. Booth. Mr. Hubbard is said not to have gone near the body when it was at Castle

Garden, but to have declared emphatically that it was that of the Joint-Agent. The opinion is general at Castle Garden that Mr. Hubbard knows where Mr. Booth is but will not reveal the place of concealment. Mr. Hubbard could not be seen at Castle Garden yesterday.

Keeper White of the Morgne said last evening that so far as he knew Mrs. Booth had not been to the Morgne as was stated yesterday.

A CAMP-MEETING CLOSED.

Kingston, N. Y., Aug. 26.-The camp-Kingston, N. Y., Aug. 23.—136 campy meeting at the Catekill Mountain Assembly grounds, near Hunter Village, came to a close this afternoon. The attendance has fallen somewhat short of the expectation, although some 2,000 people were on the grounds on Sunday. Some interesting meetings have been held and a few converts have been made. But the association was scarcely ready for successful operations this season. The grounds were new and much work in the way of laying out and grading is yet to be dore. A good oad has been made from the railway station up the

grounds are the Rev. Messrs. P. L. Wilson, De Loss Luil, Tarrytown; Dr. Terry, of New-York; Dr. Longacre, Philadelphia; the Rev. Anna Oliver. Brooklyn; Dr. Osborn, Kingston; O. Merchaut, Andes; J. H. Lane, Dr. Osbora, Kingston; O. Merchaut, Andes; J. H. Lane, Kerhonkson; Dr. King, Now-York; W. Green, Prattaville; Dr. Corey, A. J. Paimer, New-York; E. Quick, Roxbury; George Cherk, Mt. Kisoo; Chaplain Steel, Randall's Island; Dr. Feltou, Baltimore; A. H. Havnes, Cairo; W. Winana, Mallen; P. R. H. minners, Youkers; Dr. Reddy, Syracuse; H. C. Earle, Newburg.

The choir was in cuarge of the Misses Gussie and Minnie Goudale, of Coldshabora, Orange County.

The grounds are to be surveyed, laid out and mapped by a landscape engineer, and by another season rows of neat cottages and other buildings will be erected, and the place will be a picturesque summer village.

CROWDS AT OCEAN GROVE.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Aug. 23 .- The largest excursion of the season arrived here to-day. It consists of ninety-seven cars from various sections of the coun preached by the Rev. J. E. Adams, of Olean, N. Y.; the Rev. Ez:a Tinker, of Norwich, Conn., and the Rev. J. A. Jones, of New Brunswick, N. J.

#### BASEBALL NEWS.

The Metropolitan baseball nine added another victory to their list yesterday almost without an effort. They are making rapid strides toward championship honors. The Columbus nine, who were their opponents, were overmatched at every point. The poor fielding of the Columbus nine deprived them of all chances of winning. The home nine ran the bases well, batted well and their field ing was excellent. The Columbus men batted the pitching of Lynch fairly at times, carning three of the four runs which they scored. The Metropolitans took the lead n the third faning, scoring one run. In the following inning the visitors seemed to become demoralized, and the home nine scored seven runs before the third man was put out. The second oasemen carried off the fielding nonors. Roseman, Esterorook and Crane led at the bat

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2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 Earned runs Brooklyn, S; Virginia, I. First mase by errors brooklyn, I. Virginia, 6. - Luck out Brooklyn, S; Virginia, T. Lott on bases. Brooklyn, J; Virginia, A. Bases on bails - Brooklyn, O; Virginia, Z. Wind pitches - Frequency I. Umpure-Lick Pearce. Time of game-One hour and thirty-five minutes

thirty-ave minutes.

The New-York and Philadelphia nines will play a
League game at the Polo Grounds to-day. The Metroposition nine will play as excitation game at Kingston.

Other games played resterday were as follows:
At Unicago—Cincaro, 3; Buffalo, 1
At Detroit—Detroit, 6; Cieveland, 5.
At Painadelpnia—Cincinnait, 4; Athletic, 1.
At Baltimore—Baltimore, 10; Eclipse, 6.
At Pittaburg—St. Louis, 10; Allegbery, 7.
At Printo-Active, 12; Treniou, 2.
At Wimington—Active, 12; Treniou, 2.
At Wimington—Anthractic, 10; Quickstep, 5.
At Klogston—Leaders, 35; Brockiva Atlantics, 10.
At springfield—Painadelpnia, 9; Holyoke, 1.
At a meeting of the interest to Association yesterday,
Richard Pearce, of Brocklyn, was selected as an official
impure for the games of the association clubs, to succeed

umpire for the games of the assoc

# THE OCTOBER HORSE SHOW,

Charles Lincoln who managed the last Bench Show of the Westminister Konnel Club, arrived here a few days ago to make arrangements for the coming storse Show which will be held in Madison Square Garlen from October 22 to October 26. In conversation with a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday he said: " Even at this early stage I think I can predict a great

success for the show. Applications for particulars have been received from all parts of the United States as well as from England, Ireland and Canada, and I expect we shall have at least 600 entries before the first of October when the list closes. We have divided the exhibits into fifteen classes which will be further subdivided. The thorongabred and trotter classes will probany be the most interesting, while the readsters, draught horses and Percherons will be of great value. I have been conterring with the architect and the interior of the Garden will undergo a striking change. Comfortable loose boxes and statis will be provided, white a ring running completely around the Garden will serve as a constant source of interest to the visitors, for in it exhibitions and parades will be taking place at all hours. Prizes will be offered for hurdle and water imping, and a special prize to the best lady rider."

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ridet."

The president of the association is Cornelius Fellowss, with John G. Heckscher as first vice-president and A. Wright Sanford, A. J. Cassatt, James R. Keenshepherd F. Knapp, W. L. Scott and F. A. Schermerhors An auction sale will take place a

ARRIVAL OF A FRENCH SWIMMER.

Hirland Balsan, a Frenchman who lately arrived on the steamer Labrador, says he came to th country for the purpose of awimming the rapids and whiripool at Ningara where Captain Webb so recently

## THE UPPER HUDSON REGATTA.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 23 .- The regatta of the TROY, N. 1., Aug. 25.—The regates of the Upper Hudson Navy took place here to-day. The four-oared race was won by the Laureates, of Troy, in 13:06. The Conces crew was second in 13:27. The Junior singles was won by Hopkins, of Watervilet, in 15:02; Degouche second in 15:16. There were five starters. The double sculi race was won by the Laureates. Fine 13:22½ The Apokeepsing crew was second in 13:50.

PROBABLE DEATH FROM HEART DISEASE.

Philip Potts, an insurance agent and owner of several steam togs at this port, waite sitting in the dining-room of the Everett House, in Vosey-st., last evening, complained of a pain in the region of his heart. He went out upon the side walk and was about entering a cab when he fell to the pavement, dead. The body was taken to the Chambers Screet Hospital and after-ward removed to an undertaker's. Mr. Potts was lift-five years of age and his home was in froy. His wife, who is at Ocean Grove, was immediately summoned to this city.

"Why did you leave your last place?" was asked of the man who had applied for the position of concimae, and announced aimself without a fault.

"Family went to Europe, air."

"Yee, but the horses were left benind."

"Be they were, mr, and so was the cook."

"Did you have a mas with the cook!"

"Well, air, she's a very capable person but no lady. She wanted to dress up of an evening and have me drive her out and let har put on the style of the missia, but when I desired to give a billiard party, what did she do but kick about serving up the hundhoof. As I said, sir, ate's a handy meat and pastry sook, but she's no lady, and so I loft."—[Detroit Free Press.]

THE COURTS.

AN ESTATE IN LITIGATION

William Halsey died in December, 1878, ieaving a will in which he devised real estate values at about \$80,000 to his some William, Peter and leane, and his daughter Ann Hanfer, in equal shares, and to his will real estate of about the same value and personal property worth about \$110,000. Mrs. Halsey had real estate of much value in her own right, which came to her from her father, the late Peter Ogilvie. No objection was raised to the probate of the will. Soon after the death of her husband Mrs. Halsey gave \$10,000 to each of her children. The real estate which was devised by Mr. Halsey was situated partly in this State and partly in New-Jersey. The rents collected on Mrs. Halsey's real estate in New-York by the executor. William Halsey, in a short time amounted to nearly \$100,000, and Mrs. Halsey asked for a settlement. She alleges that when she asked for a settlement her three sons importuned has to make a still further distribution of her money among them; not only this, but each son tried to prejudice her against the others. Isaac said that William was a seifish wan and full of deecit; William said that Isaac was OTHER AND SONS ARRAYED AGAINST EACH OTHER wan and full of deceit; William said that Issue was confirmed drunkard and was not a fit person to have

control of much money.

Mrs. Halsey refused to divide her loaves and falses among ber hungry sons, and therefore, as she says, proceedings were begun signises her to have her mind declared unsound. The proceedings were based upon the position of her granddaughter, Ida M. Inzersoli, the wife of James H. Ingersoli. Mrs. Halsey was declared of sound mind, and immediately began proceedings to compelected. These proceedings were contested to the part of the estate of her husband which he as executor has collected. These proceedings were contested to the Court of Appeals, which decided in favor of Mrs. Halsey, when this litigation was ended Mrs. Halsey made a ded for a considerable portion of her real estate to berself for life and reonaturer to her draughter. About this time lasae Halsey began an action in the Supreme Court against his mother and brothers and sister for a partition of the personal property. In his complaint he alleges that the will of his father admitted to proviate was invalid for the reason that his father was of unsound mind when he exceuted it, and that he was subjected to undue induence.

A motion was argued yesterday before Justice Potter for an order restraining Mrs. Halsey from taking any further steps to compel the payment over to her of the rents to which under the will she would be entitled. In opposition to the motion were read affide vits showing that Mr. Halsey had made a will prior to the one in contest, in which the provisions were, in substance, the same. In the present will accretain bequest would be entitled because the boneficiary had died. The estate given to issue in fee in the first will was changed in the second will to an estate for life, remainder to his heirs. Issue was also not mamed as executor. All this showed not that the father was of unsecund mind, but that lease was in his father's life-time a man of bad habits. Mrs. Halsey had one and about eighty years. Declain on the motion was reserved. ontrol of much money.

Mrs. Halsey refused to divide her loaves and fisher

#### AN OLD ELEVATED RAILROAD SUIT. AN ORIGINAL BONDHOLDER'S LOSS OF RIGHTS. Judge Van Vorst yesterday in the Supreme

Court, Special Term, rendered a decision, which for the time at least, settles an old controversy affecting the New-York Elevated Railroad Company. Frederick P. James, in 1871, was the holder of forty-five dist mortgage bonds of the West Side Patented Elevated Rail way Company. James A. Cowing was trustee of the nort-gage. Mr. Cowing forcelosed the mortgage and obtained a judgment for the sale of the railway. Before the sale took place Mr. James began a suit in the Superior Cour in which he got a temporary injunction against the pro-posed sale. Afterward this suit was discontinued upon in which he got a temporary injunction signant the proposed sale. Afterward this suit was discontinued upon a stipulation being cutered into to the effect, that Mr. James abould be allowed to, come into the New-York ellevated Railroad Company (which was organized out of the ruins of the first company) upon his surrendering his bonds or or before a date fixed. Mr. James did not sign the agreement under which the New-York Elevated Railroad Company was organized and never surrendered his bonds of the old company. Mr. Cowing, after the discontinuance of the injunction suit, acting as trustee, sold the road and bought it in or \$750,000. He afterward sold the property for \$100,000 to the trustoe for the organization of the niverest in the property was cut off except that he was entitled to his pro-rata share of the \$100,000. Mr. James released to sequiesce in this state of affairs and began a suit against Mr. Cowing and the New-York Elevated Railway Company to recover the value of his bonds with interest since 1871. Judge Van Yorst holds that Mr. James had forfeited his rights under the mortrance of the old company by his stipulation in the injunction suit in the Superior Court. Under that stipulation he was entitled to surrender his bonds of the old company and be admitted to his proportional share in the new company. He did not choose to set upon his rights under this stipulation and it was now too late to do so. His sait is therefore distainsed.

A DECISION AGAINST THE SULTAN. An opinion of Judge Blatchford, of the United States Court for the Eastern District of this State, was filed in Brooklyn yesterday in the sails of the Sultan of Turkey against the Providence Tool Company, the American National Back of Providence, Horatto O. Rust, Edward B. Providence, Horaclo U. Hust, Edward B. Bartlett, Albert C. Woodruff, John K. Bartlett and Henry E. Nitchie, to recover the value of 48,617 rilles and 87,300 bayonets, as part of an onfulfilled contract entered into with the Providence Tool Company for 600,000 rines and their equipments. The goods sued for were not delivered, attnough past and are now stored in Bartiett's and Woodraff's ware houses in Brooklyn. The case was argued before an injunction to compel the company to fulfi its contract and to prohibit it from disposing of the rules to any one cise. The injunction was denied and tacco-straining order was vacated.

## CIVIL NOTES.

In the Supreme Court yesterday Justice Potter granted a writ of babeas corpus directing Captain Retchie, of the ship Penabrokeshire, to bring into court one Fook, a Chinese. It is said Fook is not allowed to one room, a change of the wanted to one the captain for damages for ill treatment. The petition for the will was based on the petition of theur phases of the Chinase Consul, Ah Yung Ming.

A motion was argued yesterday before Jus-

tice Potter to the Supreme Court, Chambers, for course fee and alimony in favor of Catherine Shaeler, against whom her husband John has brought a suit for absolute whom her unabana John has divasted unutually charge one divorce. Mr. and Mrs. Shaefer mutually charge one another with being bad. Bealdes Mrs. Shaefer says Mr. Shaefer strock her. Mr. Shaefer admits tols, but assettle that he sail to do it to protect himself against the saults of his wife, who is big, while he is little. Decision

COURT CALENDARS-AUGUST 24. SUPERIOR COURT CHAMBERS - Selve Potter, J. - No. 13, 22, 23, 147, 159, 174, 224, 225, 226, 227, 229, 273, 5 Superior Court - Special Trum - Selve Seagetch, C. J. -TON PLEAS-SPECIAL TERM-Before Van Brust, J.

## A DULL MARKET IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23 .- The cold wave from Minosota, of which word was received yesterday, did not turn out to be a serious affair. David Dows & Ca, who are writing "buillish" circulars on corn, ansunced, nowever, that to-day they had dispatches from three points in Iowacaying that there had been frost last night Abraham Poole, of Poole, Kent & Co., which firm is write ing "bearish" circulars concerning corn, says that he rode through lows yesterday and could not find a place waste of course, with so narrow a fluctuation, be much delag-and there was not. Corn closed as it did last night, wheat to cent lower. The receipts or grain were lighter, only 114 cars of wheat and 624 cars of cera. The suppments were not so heavy. Large receipts an antispated com. It is known that the Chicago, Buring the college of Chicago, Buring ton and Quincy road yesterday borrowed 600 cars from the Michigan Central and took them down into the grain country. The grain carkets are in a rut. There are not enough apeculators in the market to get is out. Provion lard seems to have been all at once removed. Sep-tember fell to 8.5212 and closed there. It was at 8.90 two days ago. There were not as many "shorts" out as the "longs" figured upon, so it is said. Yet an excellent authority says that Idverpool owns 50,000 theros of lard at Chicago for Soute abor delivery and that it will want it. Pork dropped 20 cents a barrel.

A LIVELY TRIP FROM NEW-YORK TO TEXAS.

Mr. Cephas F. Robertson recently came to this country from England. He carried eleves has boxed and a valet and was full of orandy and sods and estatement of trees days after he strived in New York he means the first of the fi